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04/02/2001

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EXAMINER

BASEHOAR, ADAM L

ART UNIT

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**BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS  
AND INTERFERENCES**

Application Number: 09/824,491  
Filing Date: April 02, 2001  
Appellant(s): WANG ET AL.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Joseph M. Butscher  
For Appellant

**EXAMINER'S ANSWER**

This is in response to the appeal brief filed 10/21/05 appealing from the Office action mailed 06/03/05.

**(1) Real Party in Interest**

A statement identifying the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

**(2) Related Appeals and Interferences**

The examiner is not aware of any related appeals, interferences, or judicial proceedings which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

**(3) Status of Claims**

The statement of the status of claims contained in the brief is correct.

**(4) Status of Amendments After Final**

The appellant's statement of the status of amendments after final rejection contained in the brief is correct.

**(5) Summary of Claimed Subject Matter**

The summary of claimed subject matter contained in the brief is correct.

**(6) Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal**

The appellant's statement of the grounds of rejection to be reviewed on appeal is correct.

**(7) Claims Appendix**

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

**(8) Evidence Relied Upon**

6,278,449	SUGIARTO et al.	08-2001
5,481,710	KEANE et al.	02-1996
6,430,624	JAMTGAARD et al.	08-2002

**(9) Grounds of Rejection**

The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims:

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Claims 1-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sugiarto et al (US-6,278,449 08/21/04) in view of Jamtgaard et al (US-6,430,624 08/06/02) further in view of Keane et al (US-5,481,710 01/02/96).

-In regard to independent claim 1, Sugiarto teaches displaying a source page (Fig. 3: 326, 328, 330 & Fig. 5: 500) and a template page (Fig. 3: 324 & Fig. 5: 570) using a graphical user interface (Fig. 3 & 5);  
identifying elements within the information displayed on the source page and the template page (Fig. 3: 334, 336, 338 & Fig. 5: 505)(column 6, lines 10-20);

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recording user actions for arranging the elements on the source page and the template page (column 6, lines 10-40 & columns 7-8, lines 55-30), the user actions being recorded into memory of the configuration file;

generating a chain of elements from the at least two stacks (i.e. the full listing of user added and deleted elements from various web pages to the target page)(column 6, lines 10-25);

and generating the set of transform rules (i.e. the completed configuration file)(column 6, 27-33) from the source page (Fig. 3: 326, 328, 330 & Fig. 5: 500) according to the source page URL (Fig. 5: 515)(column 5, lines 61-63) and the receiving device (Fig. 1: 6).

Sugiarto also teaches wherein the standard source page format would be in HTML and thus the configuration file and transform rules would be in HTML (column 3, lines 53-57). Sugiarto does not teach generating XSLT from the generated chains and thus generating the transform rules in part from the XSLT. Jamtgaard et al content delivery system teaches where XML was a language designed especially for web documents to permit re-formatting on fly of HTML or XML web pages to other formats (column 2, lines 12-17). Jamtgaard et al also teach utilizing XSL for processing the XML documents from format to another (column 7, lines 55-58). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention for Sugiarto to have employed XSLT as a processing option, because Jamtgaard et al teaches that XML was a well known form of web documents to be converted for different information appliances and that XSLT was a notoriously well known standard (<http://www.w3c.org>) for transforming those documents to the necessary formats to be rendered on the different

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information appliances, all of which would have allowed Sugiarto access to all XML documents on the web for formatting and display.

Sugiarto teaches wherein the user actions where stored in memory as the configuration file. Sugiarto does not teach wherein the user actions where recorded on two stacks and with certain stacks being associated with certain user actions. Keane teaches wherein user actions are stored on two stacks and where certain user actions are stored with certain stacks (i.e. redo actions stored on redo stack and the undo actions stored on the undo stack)(column 1, lines 32-52). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention for Sugiarto to have employed the method of storing user actions on two stacks as shown in Keane, because Keane teaches by doing so a user can retrace their user actions by adding functionality to redo and undo actions (Summary of Invention).

-In regard to dependent claims 5-8, Sugiarto teaches providing a user interface displayed on a browser that includes two frames (Fig. 3: 324, 326, 328, 330 & Fig. 5: 505, 570), a left and right frame (Fig. 3: 324, 326, 328, 330 & Fig. 5: 505, 570), wherein the template page was loaded onto the left frame (Fig. 3: 324) and the source page is loaded on the right frame (Fig. 3: 326, 328). Sugiarto also teaches including an identifier (element content)(Fig. 5: 505) and path information (element's source web page URL)(column 5: 515) as attributes of each element in the two pages (i.e. URL and Element Content are both attributes of every element within the source page and template page).

-In regard to dependent claims 2-4 and 10-11, Sugiarto as taught above in claims 1, does not teach a redo stack and an undo stack, wherein the user actions included redo and undo. Sugiarto also does not teach wherein created changes included a delete chain and a sequence change. Keane teaches a redo stack and an undo stack (column 1, lines 48-51), wherein the user actions include undo and redo (Fig. 2: 31). Keane also teaches wherein created changes include a deleted chain (equivalent to a redo chain of events) and a sequence chain (equivalent to an undo chain of events)(columns 1-2, 53-17). Keane also teaches wherein the Undo button cancels the last user action and wherein the Redo button restores the last Undo action (column 2, lines 1-17). In addition to the redo and undo functionality being notoriously well known in the art at the time of the invention (column 1, lines 10-29), it would have obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention for Sugiarto to employ the redo and undo stack functionality as detailed above, because Keane teaches adding redo and undo chaining functionality allows all users to utilize data which without such functionality would be lost (Background & Summary of Invention).

-In regard to dependent claims 9 and 12-13, Sugiarto teaches a plurality of buttons including ViewXSLT (equivalent to the "Refresh Target" button (Fig. 6: 625)) and Finish (equivalent to the "Save" button (Fig. 5: 525)). Sugiarto does not teach two additional buttons Undo and Redo. As discussed above in the rejections of claims 2-4 and 10-11, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention for Sugiarto to have included said two buttons, because Keane taught that said buttons would allow users to retrace their user actions by adding the well known functionality of redo and undo (Background &

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Summary of Invention)(Fig. Fig. 2: 31). Wherein the Finish button would generate the XSLT but not the RDF for the page, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have additionally generated RDF for the page, because by applicant's admission in the specification that RDF (page 12, 11-12) is a general framework for describing any internet resource such as web pages which was consistent with what was well known in the art at the time of the invention.

-In regard to dependent claims 14-22, Sugiarto teaches a standard user interface (Fig. 500) as well as traditional drag and drop functionality for editing the pages (columns 7-8, lines 56-10). Of the above claims that would not be cover by the drag and drop feature (i.e. based on a need for a keystroke), claims 16-22 would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention by what was notoriously well known in the art as keyboard shortcuts such as copy, paste, and cut (i.e. basic word processor functionality such as Microsoft Word 98, which encompassed the equivalent to the drag and drop functionality).

#### **(10) Response to Argument**

Appellant's arguments filed 10/21/05 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Regarding Appellant's five main arguments:

##### **I. The References Do Not Teach, Nor Suggest, "Recording User Actions For Arranging The Elements On the Source Page And The Template Page"**



The Examiner agrees with the Appellant that the Sugiarto reference does not teach “wherein the user actions are recorded on two stacks.” However, as discussed above in the rejection of the claims, the Keane et al reference has been relied upon to teach recording different user actions on at least two stacks which provided the Sugiarto reference the benefit of undo and redo functionality for the selected user actions as well as additional benefits detailed in the reference.

The Sugiarto reference teaches recording user actions for arranging the elements on the source and the template page (column 6, lines 10-40 & columns 7-8, lines 55-30). The user actions included selecting and manipulating elements of a source page and adding and deleting said elements from said source page onto a template page. The recorded user actions are clearly stored in the saved configuration file, which represents the end result of the user’s actions. Thus if a user selects an element from a source page and drags and drops said element onto the template page, the element in the template page becomes the saved user’s action in the configuration file (i.e. the element could not exist in the template page if it had not been placed there by a user action and saved).

**II. The References Do Not Teach, Nor Suggest, “Generating The Set Of Transform Rules For The Source Page According To The Source Page URL”**

Sugiarto clearly teaches wherein the source page URL was inputted by the user to create a recording of user actions based on the source page corresponding to the URL (column 5, lines 61-67). Sugiarto also teach wherein the URL’s of the source pages are accessed via the save configuration file to generate a formatted page on the display screen (column 8, lines 61-67). Clearly the transform rules for the source page utilize the source

page's URL to access said source page and thus the selected content elements from the source page. Without the source page URL, the transform rules of Sugiarto would have no idea where elements to be transformed existed.

### **III. The References Do Not Teach, Nor Suggest, "Generating The Set Of Transform Rules For The Source Page According To... The XSLT"**

The examiner respectfully disagrees with the Applicant. Sugiarto in view of Jamtgaard in view of what was notoriously well known in the art relating to XML, XSL, and XSLT, clearly teach providing XSLT from the generated chains and generating the transform rules in part from the XSLT. Sugiarto teaches the need to provide network users the ability to tailor information retrieved to a user's personal needs as well as the capabilities of the user's network access device, thereby decreasing access time and reducing unwanted information (column 2, lines 36-42). However Sugiarto only specifically teaches retrieving information in an HTML format (column 3, lines 52-56). As discussed above in the rejection of the claims it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention for Sugiarto to have employed XSLT as a processing option, because Jamtgaard et al teach that XML was a well known language designed especially for web documents to permit re-formatting on fly of HTML or XML web pages to other formats (column 2, lines 12-17), utilizing XSL for processing the XML documents from format to another (column 7, lines 55-58), and that XSLT was a notoriously well known necessary standard transform (<http://www.w3c.org>) for transforming those documents to the necessary formats to be rendered on the different information appliances. All of which would have provided the decreased access time and

reduced unwanted information functionality of Sugiarto the benefit of information access to all XML documents (i.e. not just HTML) on the network (Fig. 1: 4) for formatting and display on the access device (Fig. 1: 6)

**IV. One Having Ordinary Skill In the Art Would Not Be Motivated To Combine The References.**

In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, Sugiarto teaches a method wherein a user can perform a plurality of actions on a source and a template page, wherein the user may save the recorded actions in a configuration file and at a later time render the user actions in the form of the opened configuration file. The Keane reference clearly teaches storing user actions in applications onto two different stacks. Keane further teaches that by storing user actions on two different stacks the user can be provided benefit of undo and redo functionality (i.e. a notoriously well known functionality in the art whereby a user can retrace their user actions).

**V. The Examiner Failed to Overcome the Applicant's Traversal Of Official Notice**

The Sugiarto reference teaches wherein the user actions could include the well known functionality of drag and drop for placing and manipulating items of the source and template pages (columns 7-8, lines 56-10). While the Sugiarto reference does not specifically teach wherein one user action included a keystroke, the Examiner noted that it was notoriously well known in the art at the time of the invention for user actions to include keyboard shortcuts such as copy, paste, and cut (i.e. basic word processor functionality such as Microsoft Word 98, which encompassed the equivalent to the drag and drop functionality). In response the Appellant's traversal of what was considered notoriously well known in the art, the Examiner provided some basic screen shots from Microsoft Word 2000. Said screenshots showing user keystroke actions utilizing Ctrl-C (Copy), Ctrl-V (Paste), and Ctrl-X (Cut) performing the claim limitations.

The Examiner notes that the Appellant appears to believe that one user action must include only one keystroke (i.e. pressing a single key). However the Examiner wishes to point out, that as claimed the one user action only needs to include a **keystroke**. The claims **do not** recite wherein the one user action includes only one keystroke. Thus in the above examples the one user action could be a copy action, wherein the copy action includes a keystroke for both the "Ctrl" key as well as the "C" key. For the sake of argument, if the one user action had been defined to include a one single keystroke, the Examiner would not consider this to be a novel feature as it was notoriously well known in the art at the time of the invention for creating keyboard shortcuts/macros for a single key. The benefit being the automation of a plurality of steps into a single keystroke.

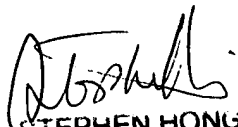
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For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.

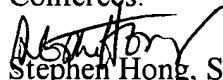
Respectfully submitted,

Adam Basehoar

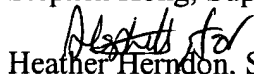
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